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January 2000

The Probe, Issue 208 – January/February 2000

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Questionnaire: Should NADCA Continue, Change, or Disband?

The questionnaire enclosed in this issue seeks every member's opinion on NADCA's future. Please take a moment now to complete this 1-page questionnaire, fold and seal it with tape, and affix a 33¢ stamp before mailing. Your input is critical to NADCA's officers and directors, who will be deciding our association's fate in the coming weeks! Make your opinion known — Mail this questionnaire by Feb. 15.

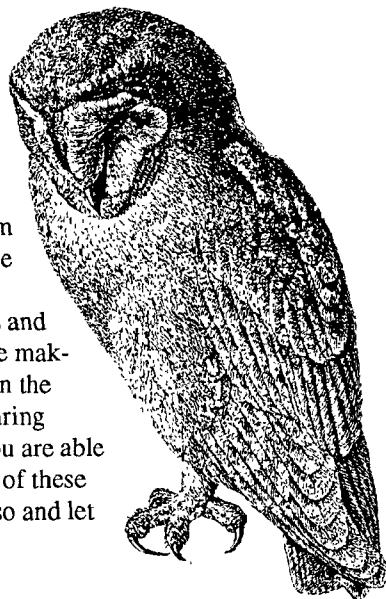
Thank you.

Your NADCA Officers and Directors

NADCA Members to Meet

An open meeting of NADCA members to discuss the association's future will be held at one or both of two upcoming wildlife damage conferences. A meeting will be held in San Diego, CA during the 19th Vertebrate Pest Conference (Mar. 6-9) at the Mission Valley Hilton Inn. It is also possible that a similar gathering will take place during the 6th Annual Wildlife Control Instructional Seminar (Feb. 7-9) at the Imperial Palace, Las Vegas, NV. Look for specifics as to meeting room, date, and time at the conference's registration desk.

NADCA officers and directors present will solicit the opinions of members concerning whether the association should continue, disband, or merge with another organization. Information and ideas from these meetings will be conveyed to our association's officers and directors, who will be making a final decision on the future of NADCA during March or April. If you are able to attend one or both of these meetings, please do so and let your voice be heard.



Officers Discuss Fate of Association: synopsis of December Conference Call

Editor's Note: This is a synopsis of the December 6, 1999 conference call of NADCA officers and directors. The call was organized by Secretary Richard Chipman in an effort to define the immediate and future direction of our association. Participants are listed below.

NADCA's total paid membership as of Nov. 18 stood at 233 members: 216 active, 4 patron, 9 sponsor, and 4 student), the lowest level in the Association's history. Historically, our membership has been around 400, although at one point it reached about 700 during Jim Forbes' presidency. Jim noted that it seems like we're on a 10-year cycle, and it's now time for new leadership to step forward.

Association expenses (primarily the production and distribution of **THE PROBE**) are likely outstripping income. Total income for 1999 was \$4,942, while **PROBE** production costs are estimated to be up to \$700/month. The upcoming election will cost about \$200 in postage and photocopying.

George Graves gave reported on results of a survey he distributed to members within the Northern Rockies region (6 respondents). It was generally agreed that his survey needs to be more widely utilized to obtain feedback from throughout our membership.

The election that was to have been held in fall 1999 has been postponed because of uncertainty surrounding the Association's future. It was suggested that for the sake of continuity, it would be valuable if some of the existing officers or directors would step forward to fill roles for the next 2-year term. Grant Huggins and Rich Chipman desire to step down from their roles as Treasurer and Secretary, respectively. Mark Collinge and Pete Butchko tentatively agreed to continue in their roles as Vice Presidents. Bob Timm would like to step down from the position of **PROBE** editor by June 2000.

The following action items were decided:

- Current officers will stay in place until the organization conducts an election of new officers early in 2000 or decides to disband.
- **THE PROBE** will move to an every-other-month publication schedule, effective im-

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CALENDAR OF UPCOMING EVENTS

February 7-9, 2000: Sixth Annual Wildlife Control Instructional Seminar, Imperial Palace, Las Vegas, Nevada. Sponsored by W.C.T. (Wildlife Control Technology) and Nuisance Wildlife Control Operators Assoc. (NWCOA). Includes sessions on "The Business of the NWCO Business," "Risk Management," and "How-to Tips." A meeting of NWCOA will be held in conjunction with the seminar. Registration fee is \$225 which includes two lunch buffets. Rooms are \$49 per night. For registration forms or more information, phone W.C.T. at (815) 286-3039 or write W.C.T., P.O. Box 480, Cortland, IL 60112.

February 23-26, 2000: Beyond 2000: Realities of Global Wolf Restoration, Duluth Entertainment and Convention Center, Duluth, MN. Hosted by University College, University of Minnesota-Duluth and the International Wolf Center. Conference will feature presentations by biologists, researchers, and professionals exploring the complex and emotional issues associated with wolf recovery around the world. Speakers will include L. David Mech (U.S.), Anders Bjarvall (Sweden), Luigi Boitani (Italy), Y. Jhala (India), and Christoph Promberger (Germany). For more information, visit website <http://www.d.umn.edu/wolf2000> or contact Beyond 2000, University College Duluth, UMD, 251 Darland, 10 University Dr., Duluth MN 55812-2496, phone (218) 726-6296, fax (218) 726-6336, email <wolf2000@d.umn.edu>.

February 29 - March 2, 2000: Wildlife Chemical Immobilization Course, Sevilleta National Wildlife Refuge, New Mexico. Sponsored by Wildlife Veterinary Resources. The field-orientated course emphasizes professional and humane animal handling and covers practical techniques. Topics include: field preparation, legal responsibilities, current immobilization drugs and delivery systems, and basic veterinary procedures. Participants receive a course booklet and Certificate of Training. Instructors include Dr. Mark Johnson of W.V.R. of Bozeman, MT and Kerry Mower of NM Dept. of Game & Fish. Housing available for \$10/night; see Sevilleta home page (www.sevilleta.unm.edu) for photos of housing and facilities. Course fee is \$350 before Feb. 1, and \$375 thereafter. Register through website: www.wildlife-vet.com. For more information, contact: Mark R. Johnson DVM, phone (406) 586-4624, fax: (406) 586-4625, email <wildlifevet@gomontana.com>.

March 6-9, 2000: 19th Vertebrate Pest Conference, Mission Valley Hilton, San Diego, CA. One-day field trip (Mar. 6) plus three days of plenary and concurrent sessions covering diverse topics including rodent, bird, and predator research and management. To receive program and pre-registration materials, contact Dr. Terry Salmon, Wildlife Fish & Conservation Biology, UC Davis, One Shields Ave., Davis CA 95616-8571, phone (530) 752-8751, fax (530) 752-4154, or visit web site: <http://www.davis.com/~vpc/welcome.htm>

March 18, 2000: New England Training Seminar, Vernon, CT. Sponsored by the Connecticut Nuisance Wildlife Association, Inc. For more information, contact Paul Magnotta at (800) 634-4456 or email <ctnwco@wildlifedamagecontrol.com>.

April 17-21, 2000: 25th Meeting of International Bird Strike Committee, Universiteit van Amsterdam, The Netherlands. Abstracts or descriptions for submitted posters are due March 1. Pre-registration fee (before Mar. 1) 205 EURO. For further information, contact Univ. van Amsterdam Conference Office, Dr. Rutger Hamelynck, P.O. Box 19268, 1000 GG Amsterdam, The Netherlands, email <congres@bdu.uva.nl>, or see website <http://www.int-birdstrike.com>

August 1-3, 2000: Conference: Human Conflicts with Wildlife: Economic Considerations, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO. Sponsored and organized by National Wildlife Research Center, USDA-APHIS-Wildlife Services. In response to a call for papers, abstracts must be submitted by February 25 with electronic format preferred. Early registration fee (before Feb. 25) is \$225, including a copy of the published Proceedings. On-campus housing available at \$33.40/night single occupancy. For further information, contact program chairperson Larry Clark at phone (970) 266-6000 or email <Larry.Clark@usda.gov>, or visit web site <http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ws/nwrc/econsymp.htm>.

August 7-10, 2000: Bird Strike Committee USA and Bird Strike Committee Canada: 2nd Joint Meeting, Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport, Minnesota. Presentations will include papers, posters, and demonstrations on wildlife control techniques, new technologies, land-use issues, training, engineering standards, habitat management, and vendor exhibits. A Wednesday field trip will include hands-on demonstrations and activities. Pre-registration fee \$90 by June 16; \$100 afterwards. Hotel rate is \$89/single for government employees or \$109/single for others at Holiday Inn Select by mentioning BSC-USA. For further information, contact Dr. Richard Dolbeer at (419) 625-0242, email <richard.a.dolbeer@usda.gov>, or visit web site: <http://www.birdstrike.org>.

October 5-8, 2000: 9th Eastern Wildlife Damage Management Conference, Nittany Lion Inn, State College, Pennsylvania. Proposed session topics: "Sustainable Ecosystem Management: The Course for 2000," "Wildlife Wars: Writing the Peace Agreement for the New Century," "20/20: The Latest News on Wildlife Damage Management," "Population Dynamics: When is Enough Enough?" "Origins, Innovations, and Futures of Wildlife Damage Management." Abstracts for papers or posters should be submitted to Jim Parkhurst, Program Chairperson (email <jparhur@vt.edu>) by Feb. 15, 2000. For further information, contact Conference Chairperson Gary San Julian, Penn State University, phone (814) 863-0401, or email <jgs9@psu.edu>, or visit web site: <http://wildlife.cas.psu.edu/>.

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Your contributions of articles to *The Probe* are welcome and encouraged. The deadline for submitting materials is the 15th of the month prior to publication. Opinions expressed in this publication are not necessarily those of NADCA.

Abstracts from the 6th Annual Conference of The Wildlife Society – September 1999, Austin, TX

(Continued from Probe 207)

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Effectiveness of the Pennsylvania Cooperative Extension system in alleviating human/wildlife conflicts

Falker, Shannon T.*, Margaret C. Brittingham, and Gary J. San Julian,
*Cambridge, MA

This study attempts to estimate the effectiveness of the Penn State Cooperative Extension system's efforts to mitigate human/wildlife conflicts. The Extension offices of 14 Pennsylvania counties recorded the species of interest, damage type, and recommendations for 249 nuisance wildlife inquiries from May-July 1997. I conducted telephone follow-up surveys with 184 of the individuals whose inquiries were recorded. The majority of inquiries were related to chipmunks (18%), woodchucks (15%), and squirrels (10%). Over 95% of the clients who received materials from Extension offices read them, and 58% of those clients used the materials to some extent. Twenty-eight percent of the clients were referred to other agencies; 77% of these referrals were to wildlife pest control operators. Overall, clients reported almost complete satisfaction with Extension recommendations in terms of adequacy in addressing their concerns about nuisance wildlife

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Officers Discuss Fate of Association. . .

mediately. The Jan/Feb 2000 issue will contain a membership survey, based on George Graves' survey instrument, to solicit input from the Association's membership regarding its future.

- A general meeting of the NADCA membership will be held in conjunction with the upcoming Vertebrate Pest Conference (March 2000 in San Diego), and possibly also at the W.C.T. Seminar (February 2000 in Las Vegas— if any NADCA officers are able to attend). Following receipt of feedback from the membership survey and the membership meeting(s), NADCA officers will again confer to decide the best course of action for the Association.

The following officers or directors participated in the conference call: Pete Butchko (VP-East), Mark Collinge (VP-West), Richard Chipman (Secretary), Bob Timm (PROBE editor), Diane DeLorimier (RD-Western), Gary Witmer (RD-Southwest), George Graves (RD-Northern Rockies), Jerry Pickle (RD-Northeastern), Eugene LeBoeuf (RD-At-Large), and Jim Forbes (Past President).

management. However, they reported only moderate use of the information and that the recommended control methods were only effective "to some degree." The findings of this study indicated that the majority of the information disseminated by the Penn State Cooperative Extension was commendable for its accuracy and appropriateness. In order to maintain this level of service, it is important that Extension information is kept updated, and that personnel responding to wildlife-related inquiries are sufficiently trained. Finally, the efforts of clients in Pennsylvania to find wildlife-related information on the Internet suggests that more use should be made of this medium.

Wildlife health aspects of large mammal restoration

Gaydos, Joseph K., and Joseph L. Corn
Southeastern Cooperative Wildlife Disease Study,
University of Georgia, Athens, GA

Restoration of white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), elk (*Cervus elaphus*), bighorn sheep (*Ovis canadensis*) and other large mammals to former range in the United States can be heralded as one of the most successful wildlife management accomplishments in North America. However, when a deer or any other large mammal is translocated, more than just that animal is moved; it is a total biological package containing one mammal and millions of microorganisms. No restoration project should begin without prior consideration of the disease potentials of this biological package. Moving large mammals infected with pathogenic organisms can have severe and protracted consequences to the health of (1) wildlife, (2) domestic animals and (3) humans. For example, plains bison (*Bison bison athabasca*) translocated into Canada's Wood Buffalo National Park in the 1920's are reported to have carried with them bovine tuberculosis. Trapping and relocation of wild swine (*Sus scrofa*) has resulted in the movement of pseudorabies and swine brucellosis. Also, diseases that exist at the site of restoration should be considered potential threats to the animals being introduced. Although precautions and circumstances helped avoid such a problem, the high prevalence of canine parvovirus in the coyotes (*Canis latrans*) of Yellowstone National Park had a real potential to limit growth of a small re-introduced population of gray wolves (*Canis lupus*). Current efforts to restore elk in the eastern United States may be impacted by the white-tailed deer meningeal worm *Parelaphostrongylus tenuis*. Methods for mitigation against disease problems in the restoration of large mammals must be tailored for each situation.

Mechanisms of territorial defense by coyotes:

Scent-marking, howling, and confrontation

Gese, Eric M.

USDA National Wildlife Research Center, Dept. Fisheries & Wildlife, Utah State University, Logan, UT

Territoriality is an important aspect of carnivore social ecology. Defending and maintaining a territory reduces competition with other conspecifics for mates, resources, and space. Defense of the territory may be undertaken by an individual animal, certain members of the social unit, or all members of the social group. We investigated the role that scent-marking, howling, and direct confrontation play in territory

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Book Review: Stephen Vantassel, NWC Correspondent

"The Sacred Hunt: Hunting as a Sacred Path, An Anthology" by Randall L. Eaton, Ph.D., Ashland, OR: Sacred Press 1998. 206 pages (soft cover).

Randall Eaton's book *The Sacred Hunt* is no ordinary publication in defense of hunting. In our rationalistic and reductionistic age, Dr. Eaton takes us on a path of mystery, of wonder, and of the heart. He doesn't spend time talking about the facts of hunting that we hear so much about, such as how hunters reduce crop damage and property damage, purchase habitat, etc. Dr. Eaton mentions these facts, but they do not take center stage in his defense of hunting. Instead, he introduces the reader, who most likely has been overwhelmed by the isolation caused by the modern technological world, to an emotional or spiritual defense of hunting.

As an anthology, the book resists an easy step-by-step description of its contents. The reader can be quickly moved from reading a story about a first hunt to free verse poetry in just a couple of pages. For the purpose of this review, I divide the book up into two sections. But the reader should understand that my division is rather arbitrary. The first two-thirds of the book teaches us about our present emptiness and why hunting helps connect us to the earth. Dr. Eaton provides numerous stories, quotes and comments about the whole hunting experience. The second portion of the book provides some excellent critiques of the animal rights philosophy. The author does a fine job demonstrating how vacuous the animal rights position really is.

It is difficult for me to properly discuss the first portion of the book. Dr. Eaton talks about the world and its creatures in a manner that is very foreign to me. I reject the notion that my difficulties with his words stem from my being a child of the technological revolution. I love trapping, nature, and reading about the proper utilization of our natural resources. My problem stems directly from my belief in Jesus as the one and only savior of the world. As a monotheist, I don't believe in praying to the spirit of the deer to ask forgiveness for killing it. Nor do I pray to thank the deer for giving himself to me to kill. To Christians, the deer is owned by God. I thank Him for giving me the deer. So I want the reader to know that I strongly disagree with the New Age religious beliefs of the writer. I do not believe that a new earth religion is necessary to save the world from ecological devastation. Nor do I believe that our loss of hunting is necessarily the cause of our ecological predicament (although I agree that our loss of connection to the earth has assisted).

I don't want my review to devolve into a theological controversy; it wouldn't be fair to Dr. Eaton or to the readers of this review. So let me say that if you desire a view of hunting from a New Age, Indian, or Shamanistic perspective, this is a text for you. But like many New Age concepts, Dr. Eaton doesn't just give us pure primitive religion theology. He blends those ideas with modern concepts in psychology and with Zen Buddhist beliefs. Some of this blending may occur from a desire to make the ideas more understandable to the modern

mind. But I think the ideas are transformed because New Age beliefs are constantly mutating according to the experiences of the participants.

I believe there are three areas where this text really shines forth. The first is its discussion of the inner thoughts and emotions of the hunter. One of the greatest criticisms of hunting is that it is strictly a blood sport. Critics believe that hunting is

I believe there are three areas where this text really shines forth. The first is its discussion of the inner thoughts and emotions of the hunter.

little more than a bunch of Neanderthals going out into the woods to kill Bambi. Dr. Eaton has compiled a great number of quotes and stories that provide excellent insight into the emotional rationale for hunting. I have been especially impressed by the frank discussion regarding the role of killing an animal and times when hunters have felt sorry to kill an animal. This level of frankness demonstrates the intellectual honesty of the author.

The second notable area is the way hunting is placed in its historical context. Dr. Eaton forces us to think about the rationale for trophyism and how hunting was integrated into the society of primitive peoples. Dr. Eaton believes that our lack of hunting, or estrangement from hunting, really diminishes our humanity. With all our technological progress, our failure to hunt really hurts us spiritually, socially, and psychologically.

The third notable area in this book centers on the author's criticism of what he calls the anti-hunting movement. Here again, he doesn't get into a debate over the facts; he seems to instinctively know that facts aren't the problem. The problem is differences in our emotional side.

He also suggests that sociologists should study juvenile delinquents to see how many of them actually had any experience hunting. He believes that most have not. This study would be a great antidote to recent animal activist suggestions that people who kill animals will eventually hurt people.

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NADCA QUESTIONNAIRE

Please complete and return the questionnaire by **February 15, 2000**. Your input and comments are valued and are essential for helping provide guidance and direction to the future of NADCA. Responses to this questionnaire will be printed in the next (March/April) issue of *The Probe*. Thank you in advance for taking the time to respond.

1. Are you currently a NADCA member? ☐ Yes ☐ No
2. If so, how long have you been a member? Year(s)
3. Are you planning to renew your membership for year 2000? ☐ Yes ☐ No
4. What is your primary occupation or affiliation? (*check only one*)

<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Pest Control Operator
<input type="checkbox"/> USDA-APHIS-Wildlife Services	<input type="checkbox"/> Retired
<input type="checkbox"/> USDA - Extension Service	<input type="checkbox"/> ADC Equipment / Supplies
<input type="checkbox"/> Federal, not APHIS or Extension	<input type="checkbox"/> State Agency
<input type="checkbox"/> Foreign	<input type="checkbox"/> Trapper
<input type="checkbox"/> Nuisance Wildlife Control Operator	<input type="checkbox"/> University
<input type="checkbox"/> Other: (describe) _____	

5. Are you currently a member of any of the below organizations, subscribe to, or receive the following publications?

- | | Yes | No | | Yes | No |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. The Wildlife Society | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | e. Wildlife Control Technology | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Wildlife Damage Management Working Group (TWS) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | f. National Trappers Association | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. National Nuisance Wildlife Control Operators Association | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | g. State Trappers Association | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Local/State Nuisance Wildlife Control Associations | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | h. The Trapper and Predator Caller | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i.. Other (please indicate): _____ | | | | | |

6. Is NADCA due for a change? If so, in what direction would you like to see it go? _____

7. Should NADCA disband? ☐ Yes ☐ No
8. Would you support a small dues increase to generate funds needed to continue NADCA?. ☐ Yes ☐ No
9. Should NADCA merge with another organization if dues cannot support its cost? ☐ Yes ☐ No
If "yes," with what organization(s) should we consider merging? _____
10. Would you support printing *The Probe* once every 2 months (6 issues per year) instead of the current rate of 12 issues per year in, order to reduce costs?..... ☐ Yes ☐ No
11. Is *The Probe* currently meeting your needs and expectations? ☐ Yes ☐ No
12. What comments, changes, or suggestions would you make to *The Probe* to improve its quality and make it more responsive to your needs and expectations? _____

13. Would you consider serving as a Regional Director or holding an Officer Position? ☐ Yes ☐ No

14. COMMENTS (*Please use this space for any other comments or suggestions*)

Your name (Optional): _____

*** Please fold so the address is outside, tape shut, affix a 33-cent stamp, and mail **by February 15** ***

Please seal with tape before mailing

fold

fold

33c
stamp

Bob Timm, *Probe* Editor
UC Hopland R & E Center
4070 University Road
Hopland CA 95449-9718



NATIONAL ANIMAL DAMAGE CONTROL ASSOCIATION

2000 Membership Directory

OFFICERS*

President: **Robert H. Schmidt** - UT
Vice President (East): **Pete Butchko** - MI
Vice President (West): **Mark Collinge** - ID
Secretary: **Richard B. Chipman** - VT
Treasurer: **Grant Huggins** - OK

REGIONAL DIRECTORS*

Region

- 1 Western (AK, CA, HI, NV, OR, WA)
- 2 Southwest (AZ, CO, NM, UT)
- 3 Northern Rockies (ID, MT, WY)
- 4 Southern (AR, LA, OK, TX)
- 5 Northern Plains (IA, KS, MN, MO, NE, ND, SD)
- 6 Great Lakes (IL, IN, MI, OH, WI)
- 7 Northeastern (CT, PA, RI, MA, ME, NH, NJ, NY, VT)
- 8 Centraeastern (DC, DE, MD, NC, SC, VA, WV)
- 9 Southeastern (AL, FL, GA, KY, MS, TN)
- 0 (Foreign/Agency Liaison)

At-Large

Probe Editor:

Diane deLorimier - Salinas, CA
Gary Witmer - Fort Collins, CO
George Graves - Boise, ID
James Gallaspy - Mansfield, LA
James Luchsinger - Lincoln, NE
Mike Dwyer - Columbus, OH
Jerry Pickel - Red Lion, PA
 -- vacant --
Tommy King - Mississippi State, MS
 -- vacant --
Eugene LeBoeuf - Edgewood, NM
Robert Timm - Hopland, CA

*officers and directors from 1998/1999 are remaining in place until an election for the term 2000/2001 is conducted.

Membership Class

A - Active P - Patron S - Sponsor T - Student

Membership Type

A - APHIS	O - Other	T - Trapper
E - ADC Equipment/Supplies	P - Pest Control Operator	U - University
G - Agriculture	R - Retired	W - Nuisance Wildlife Control
N - Foreign	S - State	X - USDA - Extension Service

MEMBERS

					Class	Type
Aderman	Andy	P. O. Box 1124	Dillingham	AK 99576-1124	A	O
Alexander	John R.	203 W. Vinyard	Duncanville	TX 75137	A	O
Andelt	William F.	Dept Fish. & Wildl. Biol.	Ft. Collins	CO 80523	A	U
Anderson	Franklin	9871 Highway #151	Ignacio	CO 81137-9615	A	G
Angermaier	Peggy	84 Sylvan Drive	Wading River	NY 11792	A	W
Ansel	Perry	142 E. Church St.	Stevens	PA 17578	A	W
Archuleta	Brian	4807 Greenleaf Cir., Ste. H	Modesto	CA 95356	A	A

							Class	Type
Bailey	Ron	Anim. Capture & Removal	PO Box 1465	Dixon	CA	95620	A	W
Baker	Kevin		247 West Brook	Midland	MI	48640	A	W
Barden	Marsha		7 Darby Field	Lee	NH	03824	A	A
Barker	Lloyd		10436 132nd Ave.	Kirkland	WA	98033-4750	A	E
Barton	Al		P. O. Box 135	Maypearl	TX	76064	A	W
Bauhof	Gary L.	Remedy Pest Control	402-A W. Taylor Ave.	Round Rock	TX	78664	A	W
Baylis	Robert L.	Wildlife Nuisance Ctrl.	P. O. Box 157	Maryland	NY	12116	A	W
Becker	Richard A.	Mole Patrol	1496 Bates Rd	Sinclairville	NY	14782	A	W
Beckerman	Scott	USDA/APHIS/WS	W7231, Hwy 49	Waupun	WI	53963	A	A
Beeman	Gary A.	Avian Pest Control	777 Moraga Rd.	Lafayette	CA	94549	A	W
Benedetto	John A.		P.O. Box 60	Wakefield	MA	01880	A	T
Benzo	Pat		1906 Sunset Ave.	Utica	NY	13502	A	W
Bernethy	George		Box 522	Sultan	WA	98294-0522	A	W
Bierschwale	Byrl		P. O. Box 173	Medina	TX	78055	A	R
Birchfield	W. K.		P. O. Box 37	Roaring Spring	TX	79256-0037	A	R
Bohning	John W.		P. O. Box 441	Prescott	AZ	86302-0441	A	R
Bonnheim	Mike	Las Tablas Ranch	12820 Chimney Rock Rd.	Paso Robles	CA	93446	A	G
Booth Jr.	Thurman W.		604 Indian Bay	Sherwood	AR	72120-3455	A	A
Braband	Lynn		47 Roslyn St.	Rochester	NY	14619-1824	A	U
Brown	Burton T.		4904 Overton Ave.	Ft. Worth	TX	76133	A	R
Brown	Charles S.		1921 Park Summit Rd.	Apex	NC	27502	A	A
Brown	Mark D.	Nuisance Wildl. Control	6628 Austin Lane	Webster	WI	54893	A	T
Bruce	Kevin		3421 Gari Lane	Schenectady	NY	12303	A	W
Bryson	David		5440 Pilot View	Pilot Hill	CA	95664	A	G
Bulman	Dennis M.		912 62nd Avenue	Tacoma	WA	98422-3817	A	O
Burke	Jason J.		317 51st Ave.	N. Myrtle Beach	SC	29582	A	W
Burns	James W.		5615 N. 7th St	Kalamazoo	MI	49009-8837	A	W
Butchko	Peter H.		2803 Jolly Rd.	Okemos	MI	48864	A	A
CA Dept Food & Agric.		Plant Pest Diagnostic Ctr.	3294 Meadowview	Sacramento	CA	95832-1437	A	S
Campbell	Dan L.	USDA/APHIS/WS	5201 Gifford Rd	Olympia	WA	98512	A	O
Carnahan	Carl E.		12465 S. 87th Ave.	Bixby	OK	74008-2917	A	W
Carroll	Daniel D.		W5657 County R	Mauson	WI	53948-9602	A	T
Catania	Jerry		PO Box 1142	Moorpark	CA	93020	A	O
Catrina	Nick	Animal Damage Control	1621 Irwin Ave	Escalon	CA	95320	A	W
Chambers	Tim	Varmint Control	5815 Highway 35	Parkdale	OR	97041	A	P
Chimoski	Al	Critter Control	P. O. Box 403	Suttons Bay	MI	49682	A	W
Chipman	Richard B.		259 Schoduck Dr.	Castleton	NY	12033	A	A
Christiansen	Sandy	Valley Oak Pest Contr.	407 West Saint John	San Jose	CA	95110-2301	S	P
Christie	Tim D.	Wildlife Mgt. Services	1352 Wild Rose Pl.	W. Terre Haute	IN	47885-9146	A	W
Christopher	Edward L.		P. O. Box 4677	Stockton	CA	95204	A	P
Clark	Kevin D.	Critter Control	9435 E. Cherry Bend Rd.	Traverse City	MI	49684	S	W
Clucas	Jack L.		1725 Highway 14	Shell	WY	82441-9601	A	A
Collinge	Mark D.		9134 W. Blacke	Boise	ID	83709	A	A
Connolly	Guy		8080 W. 22nd Ave.	Lakewood	CO	80215-1802	A	A
Conover	Mike	Fish. & Wildl.	Utah State Univ.	Logan	UT	84322-5210	A	U
Consolini	John R.	NW Nuisance Contrl.	17030 Maramount St SE	Monroe	WA	98272-2623	A	W
Cooper	James	Delta ADC	407 Weaver Loop	Georgetown	SC	29440	A	W
Copi	Keith	Critter Control	3122 W. Marshall Ste 212	Richmond	VA	23230-4734	A	W
Cornwell	Kevin		130 Jefferson Point Ln. #2B	Newport News	VA	23602	A	W
Corr	Odon E.		37768 226th St	Wessington Sprg	SD	57382	A	R
Cromwell	Grafton E.		13851 Chula Rd	Amelia	VA	23002	A	W
Crowder	Ronnie M.		241 Worley Dr.	Bristol	TN	37620-7705	A	W
Curnow	Richard D.		1981 S. Estes	Lakewood	CO	80227	A	A
Curtis	Karl E.		4081 Watervale	Manlius	NY	13104	A	W

							Class	Type
Daniotti	Richard	Wildlife Control Service	172 Crystal Lake Dr.	Tolland	CT	06084	A	W
Davis	Jan		200 S. Minnesota	Colton	SD	57018	A	S
DeLorimier	Diane		746 Vertin Ave.	Salinas	CA	93901-4583	A	A
DeNicola	Anthony J.		54 Grandview Ave.	Hamden	CT	06514-3515	A	O
Dixon	Charles		605 Airways Blvd	Jackson	TN	38301-3201	A	X
Dodson	Monte		PO Box 12	Cookson	OK	74427	A	W
Dolbeer	Richard A.		1228 Laguna Dr.	Huron	OH	44839-2607	A	A
Dudley	David C.		HC67 Box 900	Antlers	OK	74523	A	A
Dwyer	Mike		1421 North Star Rd.	Columbus	OH	43212	A	W
Edgerton	Wayne	Minn Dep Nat Res.				55155-4021	A	S
Eggborn	Wm. Philip		6494 Robin Way	Mechanicsville	VA	23111-4452	A	S
Ervin	Doug		P. O. Box 461	Kearney	MO	64060-0461	A	W
Fagerstone	Kathleen	USDA/APHIS/WS	4101 LaPorte Ave.	Fort Collins	CO	80521-2154	A	A
Faler	Mike	Critter Control	870 W. 3rd Ave	Columbus	OH	43212	A	W
Fall	Michael W.		3925 La Mesa Dr.	Fort Collins	CO	80524-9530	A	A
Faulkner	Clarence		710 Jenny Lind Dr.	Harpers Ferry	WV	25425-9603	A	R
Fennell	Joe		R. D. 1 Box 357	Chicora	PA	16025	A	W
Forbes	James E.		409 Norwood Court	Fort Myers	FL	33919	A	R
Ford	Homer S.		1501 NW 189th St.	Ridgefield	WA	98642-9692	A	R
Fossler	Louanne		800 Myrtle St.	Hattiesburg	MS	39401-4851	A	R
Foster	H. Alan		P. O. Box 551	Grand Junction	CO	81502-0551	A	R
Francoeur	Laura	JFK Int'l. Airport	Building 14, 2nd Floor	Jamaica	NY	11430	A	S
Free	Robert H.	Milw. Health Dept.	5201 S. 20th St.	Milwaukee	WI	53221-3853	A	O
Gallaspy	James R.		282 Wise Rd.	Mansfield	LA	71052	A	E
Gauvry	Glenn	Ecol. Res. & Devel.	2012 S. Bayshore Dr.	Milton	DE	19968	A	O
Giles	Robert H.		504 Rose Avenue	Blacksburg	VA	24060	A	U
Glass	J. Harris		3 Whites Lane	Newport News	VA	23606-2671	A	A
Godfrey	Michael E.		1101 W Army Post Rd. #D	Des Moines	IA	50315	A	E
Godwin	Kris		610 Hospital Rd.	Starkville	MS	39759	A	A
Goldstein	Mike	Woodstream Corp.	69 N. Locust St.	Lititz	PA	17543	A	W
Good	Faye	Prairie Wolf Ent.	Box 296	Circle	MT	59215-0296	S	T
Goodyear	James J.	US-EPA 7507C Rm 1012	401 M Street So.	Washington	DC	20460-0001	A	O
Graves	George E.		9134 W. Blackeagle Dr.	Boise	ID	83709	A	A
Gretz	Darrell		171 South Benton St.	Lakewood	CO	80226-2420	A	R
Gustad	Kirk E.		2869 Via Verde Dr.	Springfield	IL	62703-4325	A	A
Guthrie	Richard D.		P. O. Box 3052	Early	TX	76803-3052	A	R
Hadidian	John	HSUS	2100 L Street NW	Washington	DC	20037	A	O
Hagan	John	Animal Ctrl. Specialists	2975 N. Milwaukee Ave.	Northbrook	IL	60062	A	W
Hall	Douglas I.		1161 Crooked Creek Rd.	Watkinsville	GA	30677	A	A
Hansmire	Julie	Campbell Hansmire	P. O. Box 100	Mack	CO	81525	A	G
Hawthorne	Donald W.		P. O. Box 1126	Cache	OK	73527	A	R
Heatherly	Bill	MO Dept. of Cons.	P. O. Box 180	Jefferson City	MO	65102-1080	A	S
Heft	David L.		P. O. Box 1823	Socorro	NM	87801-1823	A	O
Heinrich	Helen H.		71 Green Village Rd.	Madison	NJ	07940	A	O
Helle	Joe T.		1100 Stone Creek Rd.	Dillon	MT	59725	A	G
Hess	Mark G.	Wild Pest Control	5036 Lexington St.	Erie	PA	16509-1939	A	W
Hodge	Gary		3666 Crabill Rd.	Springfield	OH	45502-9346	A	W
Holper	Jeffrey H.	Holper's Pest Control	9703 Gravois St.	St. Louis	MO	63123-4346	A	W
Hoover	Jim		PO Box 171	Columbus	MT	59019	A	A
Houck	Brandon J.		250 Road 392	Allen	KS	66833	T	U
Howard	Walter E.		24 College Park	Davis	CA	95616	A	U
Huber	Scott		Box 156	Kadoka	SD	57543-0156	A	S
Huggins	J. Grant		P.O. Box 2180	Ardmore	OK	73402	A	O

						Class	Type
Jackson	William B.		315 Donbar Dr.	Bowling Green	OH	43402-2716	A U
Jacobson	Robert	HY-C Company	2107 N. 14th St.	St. Louis	MO	63106-4196	S E
Jahn	Laurence R.		2435 Riviera Dr.	Vienna	VA	22181-3120	A R
Jezek	Gene	Critter Control	8625 Lackland	St. Louis	MO	63114	S W
Johansen	Chris		46 Burgher Road	West Shokan	NY	12494	A W
Johnson	Dr. Ron J.		6320 Oaks Hollow	Lincoln	NE	68516-3752	A U
Jones	Wesley R.		W8773 Pond View Dr.	Shell Lake	WI	54871	A R
Joseph	Barthell	Reed Joseph Int'l.	P. O. Box 894	Greenville	MS	38702	P E
Kaiser	Paul J.	Wildlife Pest Control	PO Box 36	Erie	PA	16512-0036	A W
Kennard	Carson L.		514 Equitation Ln.	Felton	DE	19943-2727	A W
Kincaid	Stephen P.		15 Lakeview Dr.	Woodstown	NJ	08098-2081	A O
King	Tommy		P. O. Drawer 6290	Miss. St. Univ	MS	39762-6290	A A
Lacey	Shana M.		33 Grover Lane	E. Northport	NY	11731	A W
Langlois	Susan	Mass. Div. Fish & Wildl.	Field Headquarters	Westboro	MA	01581	A S
Lara	Alex R.		7 Hendrix Lane	Los Lunas	NM	87031-6917	A A
Larson	Gary E.		3322 West End Ave Ste 301	Nashville	TN	37203-1071	A A
LeBoeuf	Eugene A.		84 Square H Road	Edgewood	NM	87015	S O
Lee	Charles	Rm. 127 Call Hall	Kansas State Univ.	Manhattan	KS	66506	A X
Lee-Sasser	Marisa K.		545 Tippens Eddy Rd.	Brewton	AL	36426	A X
Leland	Bruce		324 Mesa Lane	West Columbia	SC	29170-2707	A A
Linhart	Sam		1910 Shoreline	Grayson	GA	30221	A R
Linn	Jonathan W.	ADC by Trapper Jon	2704 S.Glenwood	Independence	MO	64052-1337	A W
Lovell	Charles D.	USDA-APHIS-WS	126 Boardman-Poland Rd.	Youngstown	OH	44512	A A
Luchsinger	James C.		7100 Beaver Hollow Cir.	Lincoln	NE	68516	A A
Lunning	Damien		1224 N. Gerber	Mio	MI	48647	A T
Lynch	Jennifer		855 N. 700 East	Logan	UT	84321	A A
Madsen	C. R. "Pink"		P. O. Box 648	Florence	AZ	85232	A R
Maestrelli	John		561 S. Harvest Ln.	Sun Prairie	WI	53590-3407	A A
Majetich	Steve	Critter Control	P. O. Box 222	Glenshaw	PA	15116	A W
Mantel	Ted		5456 South Blvd.	Maple Heights	OH	44137	A W
Marley	Jeff	Margo Supplies	Box 5400, High River, Alberta, CANADA	TIV	IM		P N
Marsh	Rex		549 Reed Drive	Davis	CA	95616-1806	A R
Martinez	Jorge	Col. Puente De Vigas	No. 22 Loc-9, Tlalnepantla,	MEXICO		54090	A E
Mason	Russ	BNR-163	1210W / 350S	Logan	UT	84321	A A
Mastrangelo	Philip		2110 Miriam Cir.	Bismarck	ND	58501-2502	A A
McLean	Daniel C.	Commonwealth Wildl Ctrl.	1 Richard Street	North Revere	MA	02151	A W
McNeely	Scott	Wilson Pest Control	P. O. Box 1265	Winston-Salem	NC	27104-1265	A P
McWilliams	Scott		PO Box 138	West Plains	MO	65775-0138	A W
Megargel	Vincent C.		67 Center Avenue	Mt. Pocono	PA	18344-1641	A W
Melbar	Therese		3105 Belle Terr.	Bakersfield	CA	93304-4105	T U
Merrifield	Alan	Urban Wildlife Mgmt.	P. O. Box 90	Burlingame	CA	94011	A W
Miller	G. Jude		48058 LA Hwy 437	Enon	LA	70438-4176	A W
Miller	James E.	USDA-CSREES/NR	Room 829 Aerospace Ctr.	Washington	DC	20250-2210	A X
Mott	Donald F.		1710 Hunts Lane	Bowling Green	KY	42103	A R
Mulligan	Tim	Vector Control Dist.	976 Lenzen Ave.	San Jose	CA	95126	A O
Nelson	Willard & Alice		13900 SW 102nd St.	Tigard	OR	97223-4904	S R
Oldenburg	J. Gary		5035 70th NE	Olympia	WA	98516	A A
Oleyar	Claude	Alpine Animal Control	1362 Hillcrest Ave.	Colorado Springs	CO	80909-3622	A W

						Class	Type
Palacios	Patsy	S.J. & J.E. Quinney	Ntrl Resources Library	Logan	UT	84322-5260	A O
Palmateer	Steve		5156 Dumfries	Warrenton	VA	20187-8925	A R
Parkhurst	James A.	110 Cheatham Hall	Dept F & W Sci., VPI	Blacksburg	VA	24061-0321	A U
Parra	Allen	Dallas-Ft. Wort Airport	P. O. Drawer 619428	DFW Airport	TX	75261-9428	A O
Patrick	Wes	Critter Control	3908 E. Morrow	Phoenix	AZ	85050-6332	A W
Pearson	Barry B.	HCR 1 Box 74	6240 Ft. Grant	Willcox	AZ	85643	A W
Penrod	Stewart		4101 La Port Ave.	Fort Collins	CO	80521	A A
Penrod	Edward B.		2990 H. Cheek Rd.	Columbia	TN	38401	A A
Peterson	Berkeley R.		10913 Maple Grove	Oklahoma City	OK	73120-5121	A R
Pickel	Jerry L.		203 N Main St.	Red Lion	PA	17405-0642	A W
Pickle	John H.	Loveland Industries	P. O. Box 7190	Madison	WI	53707-7190	A G
Plann	Dennis	Fresno Cty. Ag Dept.	1730 South Maple Ave.	Fresno	CA	93702-4516	A G
Pocatello Supply Depot			238 E. Dillon	Pocatello	ID	83201-6623	A E
Post	Michael S.	Glendale Police Dept.	140 N. Isabel St.	Glendale	CA	91206-4382	A S
Pugh	Timothy L.		110 N. Taylor Ave.	Pierre	SD	57501	A A
Pulk	Herbert		East River Road Box 50	Pembroke	ME	04666-0050	A W
Purwin	David J.	Univ. of AZ Vet. Science	5405 West Sunset Rd.	Tucson	AZ	85743	A W
Reger	Jason S.		5250 Old Virg. Sprngs Rd	Roanoke	VA	24014	A W
Reid	Robert S.		529 Plymouth Rd.	Plymouth Meeting	PA	19462	A W
Reigle	Alfred F.	Wildlife Control	5500 Genesee Rd.	Lancaster	NY	14086	A W
Renna	Joseph P.	Nuisance Wildlife Rem.	135 Belcher St.	Holbrook	MA	02343	A W
Ressel	Roy		1700 Third St.	Wichita Falls	TX	76301-2199	A S
Richardson	Chad		RR1 Box 19C	Alma	KS	66401-9702	A A
Rosdahl	Dave	Animal Pest Control	2437 Merrywood Rd.	Columbia	SC	29210	A W
Rost	George		P. O. Box 108	Cedar Crest	NM	87008-0108	A R
Rounds	Burton W.		1426 Yellowstone Ave.	Billings	MT	59102	A R
Roussetlot	Norman	Roussetlot Ranch	126 Edgemont Rd.	Sonora	TX	76950	A G
Rusin	Joseph J.	Fox-In-A-Box WCS	RR 5 Box 5309	Moscow	PA	18444-8830	A W
Sabeau	Barry	DNR	136 Exhibition, Kentville, Nova Scotia, CANADA	B4N 4E5			A N
Salmon	Terrell P.	WFCB, UCD	One Shields Ave.	Davis	CA	95616-8575	A X
Savarie	Peter J.	USDA/APHIS/WS	4101 La Porte Ave.	Fort Collins	CO	80521-2154	A A
Schmidt	Robert		Fish & Wildl., USU	Logan	UT	84322-5210	A U
Scott	Dwayne		3710 N. 49th	Durant	OK	74701-1856	A A
Shivik	John A.	NWRC	4101 La Porte	Fort Collins	CO	80521-2154	A A
Simon	Laura J.		PO Box 3665 Amity Sta.	New Haven	CT	06525	A W
Sincock	John		171 W. Hill Road	Elmira	NY	14905	A T
Smith	Art	Dept. of Wildlife, UW	1630 Linden Dr. Rm 226	Madison	WI	53706-1598	T U
Smith	Patrick L.		1354 Clary Loop Rd.	Akron	AL	35441	A A
Smolarz	Bryon		100-25 Queens Blvd. #5JJ	Forest Hills	NY	11375	S P
Soper	James L.	Pest Specialist	P. O. Box 7423	N. Augusta	SC	29861-7423	A W
Stafford	Kaye		P. O. Box 894	Greenville	MS	38702	P E
Steuber	John E.		1402 W. Aries	Edmond	OK	73003-5826	A A
Stockton	Dale		573 Brooks Road	Castle Creek	NY	13744-1301	A W
Stoker	Don		2470 So. Fairplay St.	Aurora	CO	80014-2521	A A
Stopak	Scott		2810 Van Dyke Rd.	Paris	TN	38242-4503	A A
Storms	Gary		8353 Warbler Way	Liverpool	NY	13090	A W
Sullivan	Lawrence	325 Bio-Sciences E.	University of Ariz.	Tucson	AZ	85721-0043	A X
Swihart	Robert K.	102 Forestry & Nat Res.	Purdue University	West Lafayette	IN	47907-1159	A U
Terry	Les		624 Chapelview Dr.	Odenton	MD	21113	A A
Thomas	Chad J.		2126 SE Jefferson Pl.	Bartlesville	OK	74006	A W
Timm	Robert M.		4070 University Rd.	Hopland	CA	95449-9718	A U
Tobin	Mark E.	USDA/APHIS/WS	4101 LaPorte Ave.	Fort Collins	CO	80521-2154	A A

							Class	Type
Tomsa	Thomas N.		201 West Lake Rd.	Hammondsport	NY	14840	S	A
Tschirhart	Linda		3170 Sunup Dr.	Bryan	TX	77808	A	S
Turner	Joel		790 E Mason Lake Dr. S.	Grapeview	WA	98546	A	A
Uhden	Henry R.	WY Dept. of Agric.	2219 Carey Ave.	Cheyenne	WY	82002-0100	A	S
Underwood	John	Atlanta Animal Evictions	P.O. Box 25043	Atlanta	GA	30325	A	W
Vahn	Chris	DEP, Wildlife Div'n.	79 Elm Street, 6th Floor	Hartford	CT	06106	A	S
VandenBos	Don	Critter Control	862 Ardmore St. SE	Grand Rapids	MI	49507	S	W
VanDruff	Larry	S. U. N. Y.	Coll Env Sci & Forestry	Syracuse	NY	13210	A	U
Vantassel	Stephen	Wildlife Damage	340 Cooley St.	Springfield	MA	01128	A	W
Ver Maas	Vernon L.		544 16th Avenue	Sidney	NE	69162-1229	A	A
VerCauteren	Kurt C.	NWRC	4101 LaPorte Ave.	Fort Collins	CO	80521-2154	A	A
Wager-Page	Shirley	APHIS PPD DS	4700 River Road	Riverdale	MD	20737-1237	A	A
Wallace	Dave	Critter Ridder	P. O. Box 148	Kila	MT	59920	A	W
Walsh	John		97 Pierce Ave.	Lakeville	MA	02347	A	T
Weaver	Keith M.		11720 Sharptown Rd.	Mardela Spring	MD	21837	A	O
Webb	J. Warren		228 W. Tennessee Ave.	Oak Ridge	TN	37830	A	O
Weeks	John W.		7505 Parkview	Upper Darby	PA	19082-1513	A	W
White	Johnny W.		Box 85	Water Valley	TX	76958-0865	A	R
Williams	Glenn	NorthEast Nuisance Ctrl.	486 Lower Rd.	Constantia	NY	13044	A	W
Witmer	Gary		4101 Laporte Ave.	Fort Collins	CO	80521-2154	A	A
Wolfe	Randall G.	Varmint Busters	P.O. Box 22005	Knoxville	TN	37933	A	W
Woodruff	Roger		1518 W. Harvard	Shelton	WA	98584	A	A
Woronecki	Paul P.		1608 Seminary	Milan	OH	44846-9470	A	R
Wresche	Dee	Orkin Pest Control Svc.	2170 Piedmont	Atlanta	GA	30102	A	P
Wurz	James H.	Bonide Products Inc.	2 Wurz Avenue	Yorkville	NY	13495-1118	P	E
Yaguchi	Kazushige		700 N. Bird St. #306	Alpine	TX	79830-3923	T	U
Yanausch	Larry		2020 Hootowl Jet	Nichols	IA	52766	A	W
Yarchin	Joe		7200 E. University	Mesa	AZ	85207	A	S

List current as of Jan. 1, 2000
238 total members

Book Review:

The Sacred Hunt

The third notable area in this book centers on the author's criticism of what he calls the anti-hunting movement. Here again, he doesn't get into a debate over the facts; he seems to instinctively know that facts aren't the problem. The problem is differences in our emotional side. So the author assaults the animal rights movement for its failure to accept our humanity. I love the quote "To live is to kill." In this one quote, he effectively destroys the basis of animal rights. With excellent psychological insight, he asserts that animal activists are actually afraid of their own death. Readers of my own arguments against animal rights (available at my website) will notice areas where Dr. Eaton and I agree. But don't forget Dr. Eaton provides some excellent food for thought when wrestling with the proponents of the anti-hunting movement.

This work is definitely for people seriously interested in learning about why someone hunts. For that, we can all be grateful Dr. Eaton wrote this book.

Overall, the book does its job. It clearly makes the reader think about the spiritual side of hunting. I found many points to think about in this text. On the negative side, I found the book to be hard reading at times. The sentence structure and the Zen talk can be very difficult to follow. Some of the poetry also completely went over my head. This is not a book for people wanting an easy-reading text. This work is definitely for people seriously interested in learning about why someone hunts. For that, we can all be grateful Dr. Eaton wrote this book.

If you would like to obtain a postpaid copy, send \$19.00 payable to "The Sacred Hunt" to The Sacred Hunt, P.O. Box 490, Ashland, OR 97520, or call toll-free 877-SACRED-1. This author also sells two videos, which I hope to review in upcoming issues.

Stephen Vantassel, Special NWCO Correspondent
Wildlife Damage Control
PMB 102
340 Cooley St.
Springfield, MA 01128
© 2000 Stephen Vantassel
Stephen@wildlifedamagecontrol.com
<http://www.wildlifedamagecontrol.com>

Service Provided: Bird Remains ID'd

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's National Wildlife Research Center (NWRC), through an interagency agreement with the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), maintains a national database of reports of bird and other wildlife collisions (strikes) with civil aircraft. Wildlife strikes are an increasing problem that costs civil aviation in the U.S. well over \$300 million annually and the occasional loss of human lives. The database, with about 26,000 strike reports for 1990-1999, provides critical information to airport operators, biologists, aviation engineers, and regulators in designing programs, policies, and aircraft to reduce damaging wildlife strikes.

A major deficiency in the database however, is that about 50% of the reported bird strikes do not identify the bird species involved. To improve the identification of bird species involved in civil aircraft strikes, the NWRC has entered into an agreement with the Smithsonian Institution, Division of Birds. Dr. Carla Dove and her staff, at no cost to the airport or aircraft owner, will identify bird remains which are sent in with the strike report (FAA Form 5200-7). Remains should be sent in a resealable plastic storage bag attached to form 5200-7 to the address on the form (FAA Office of Airport Safety and Standards, AAS-310, 800 Independence Ave. SW, Washington DC 20591). Send whole feathers when possible because diagnostic characteristics are often found in the fluffy part or barbs of the feather base. Beaks, feet, bones, and talons also are useful diagnostic material. Pilots, aircraft maintenance and airport operations personnel, and others working on airports to reduce bird strikes can greatly improve the utility of the National Wildlife Strike Database for Civil Aviation by having bird remains identified for strikes where there is uncertainty as to the species involved.

The FAA Form 5200-7 for reporting bird strikes can be downloaded from <http://www.faa.gov/arp/birdstrike>. Additional information on bird strike reporting and wildlife hazard reduction at airports is available at <http://www.birdstrike.org>.

Letters to the Editor

Dear Bob,
My family and I were deeply touched by your tribute to Bill in THE PROBE [issue #201]. He surely loved working for NADCA all those years. Glad there were some who appreciated his efforts. Just talked to the Rosts who are heading for San Antonio, TX for Christmas. I'm planning to drive over to Phoenix where one of our daughters lives. We spent last Christmas there, It was Bill's last—and he loved it. My best to you for the holidays and the New Year.

Sincerely, Ann Fitzwater

Abstracts from the 6th Annual Conference of The Wildlife Society

defense and maintenance among coyotes (*Canis latrans*). We observed 54 coyotes for 2,507 hours in the Lamar River Valley, Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming, from January 1991 to June 1993. We examined the roles that social organization (resident versus transient), social class (dominant versus subordinate), season, and pack size have in influencing the rates of scent-marking, howling, and defense via direct confrontation. For scent-marking, we observed 3,042 urinations, 451 defecations, 446 ground scratches, and 743 double-marks. We observed 517 howling events and 78 direct confrontations. Results indicate that resident coyotes actively defend a territory against intruding individuals and other packs. Transients appear to maintain a "low profile" by not advertising their presence. Among pack members, the dominant alpha individuals are most active in defense activities, with subordinate beta animals contributing to a small degree, and pups basically refraining from participating in territorial defense. Territorial boundaries were more heavily defended than core areas. Territory defense peaked during the breeding season, but was maintained throughout the year. Territory defense among coyotes allows resident packs access to breeding opportunities and greater resources (food) than non-territorial animals.

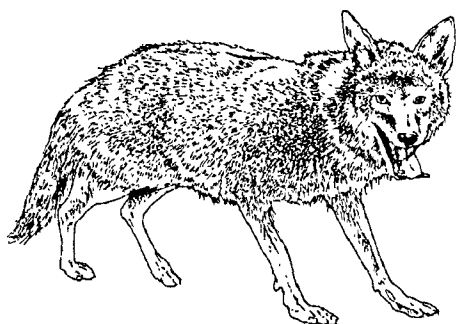
Can animal protectionists and traditional wildlife control organizations work together?

Hagood, Susan

Humane Society of the United States, Washington, DC

The Humane Society of the United States is the nation's largest animal protection organization. As such, we are increasingly asked to become involved in urban/suburban wildlife conflicts. While our urban wildlife program may be relatively new, our efforts to humanely resolve wildlife conflicts are not. The HSUS has been involved in western wildlife damage issues, represented best and most enduringly by the coyote/sheep conflict, for decades. The model developed in attempts to change the exclusively lethal approach to that conflict

is easily transferred to urban/suburban wildlife issues. This paper describes that model and identifies the ways in which it can be used to work cooperatively with traditional wildlife control organizations to solve wildlife conflicts.



Influence of dispersal on social ecology of coyotes: Comparison of a mainland and an island population

Harrison, Daniel J.

Dept. Wildlife Ecology, University of Maine, Orono, ME

Delayed dispersal and pack formation in coyotes (*Canis latrans*) are often associated with consumption of large prey, but several inconsistencies suggest that causal factors other than prey size determine timing of dispersal and prevalence of pack formation. Dispersal timing and success, prevalence of pack formation, and prey use were compared for adjacent populations of coyote occurring in a mainland environment without dispersal barriers and on a large island where dispersal opportunities were limited. Although both populations subsisted on white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*) during winter and spring, dispersal of pups on the island was delayed relative to the

mainland and pups frequently returned to natal territories and formed packs on the island. On the mainland, nearly all pups dispersed during their first year of life and did not return to natal territories to form packs. Despite large group sizes on the island, area of territories, extent of overlap among adjacent family groups, and area fidelity were similar between sites. Although density of snowshoe hare was higher on the island than on the mainland, coyote packs altered their foraging strategies and focused on other mesocarnivores and deer as primary foods on the island, whereas mainland coyotes usually foraged alone or in pairs and maintained high use of snowshoe hare throughout the year. Results from this study do not support the hypothesis that prey size is a causal mechanism of pack formation in coyotes and provide further evidence that dispersal and breeding opportunities may be primary determinants of social organization and subsequent foraging habits in medium sized canids.

Habitat use and movement patterns of nuisance female elk in Arkansas

Herner-Thogmartin, Jennifer H.*, and Kimberly G. Smith

*Arkansas Cooperative Fish & Wildlife Research Unit, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR

Nuisance activity by a growing Rocky Mountain elk (*Cervus elaphus nelsoni*) population has become a recent concern since their successful reintroduction to north central Arkansas in the early 1980's. To address this concern, habitat use and movements of female elk captured on private lands adjacent to the Buffalo National River were determined using daily and focal radio telemetry. Daily ($n = 555$) and focal ($n = 335$) relocations were collected from Fall 1997 to Fall 1998. Mean annual home range size was 631.55 ha (SE = 215.45). Nuisance activity was most often reported by private landowners in summer (July-August) when mean seasonal home range size was smallest (204.93 + 63.63 ha). Mean seasonal home range size was largest in the spring (1,697.58 + 914.86 ha). All elk demonstrated spatial segregation between their seasonal home ranges ($p < 0.001$), however they remained on private lands year round. Core areas of annual home ranges consisted mainly of mixed hardwoods (45%), hay fields and food plots (26%), and mixed upland forest (11%). Mean interlocational distance during 24-hr sampling periods was 230.03 + 14.06 m. Female elk moved the furthest distances at dusk and dawn, moving between mixed hardwoods in the day and hay fields and food plots at night. Given preference by these elk for agricultural fields, nuisance activity will likely increase as this population of elk continues to expand their range.

Public health agency response to bat rabies: Is it good public service?

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In recent years most public health agencies have greatly expanded the definition of what constitutes an unacceptable risk of exposure to bat rabies, based upon recommendations by the National Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Health agencies appear quick to empha-

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The Editor thanks the following contributors to this issue: Richard Chipman, Tim Christie, Richard Dolbeer, Ann Fitzwater, George Graves, Stephen Vantassel, and Yanin Walker. Send your contributions to THE PROBE, 4070 University Road, Hopland, CA 95449.

Abstracts from the 6th Annual Conference of The Wildlife Society

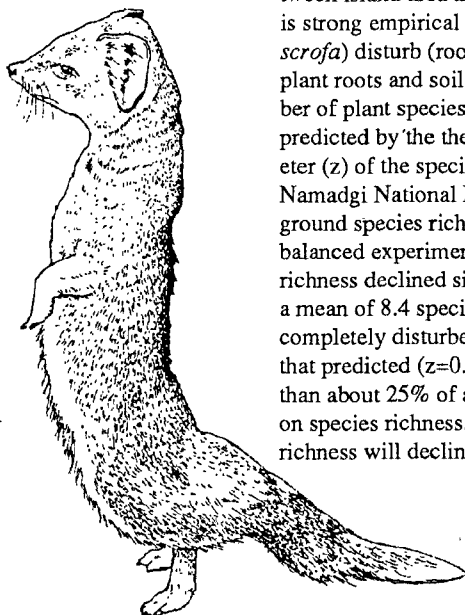
size that rabies is a deadly disease and to imply, by this policy change, that the public is at significant risk if they do not follow the new recommendations. However, this change addresses a health threat that is so rare that many question if the policy is good public service. Health agencies appear slow to collect or disseminate information that might cause the public to question this policy, or allow individuals to judge the degree of danger for themselves. Among other issues, health agencies have largely failed to determine how often the newly defined exposures occur and, therefore, cannot calculate the associated degree of risk. Nor have they defined what constitutes an acceptable level of risk. They do not know what society is currently spending to comply with the policy change, or the rate of compliance, so they are unable to determine how many additional lives might be saved if the money were spent on other health care problems. Given the rarity of rabies deaths that are addressed by the new policy, public health cannot be improved in a meaningful way regardless of the amount expended. However, this policy runs the risk of encouraging unrealistic expectations for a zero risk society, further alienating the public from the natural world, and making the conservation of our wildlife resources more difficult.

Outlook of levels of support for wildlife management in state and federal programs

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State and federal agencies charged with wildlife management responsibilities are undergoing rapid changes as public attitude toward wildlife resources and their management continually evolve. Although hunters have been the traditional supporters and financiers of wildlife management, agencies are faced with changes in public sentiment resulting in an increase in "non-traditional" (e.g., wildlife watchers) stakeholder groups. Furthermore, anti-hunting organizations have become increasingly successful at facilitating "management by referendum" based on public opinion rather than on biological fact. An even greater impact will occur with demographic shifts in the American population away from the traditional hunter constituency toward a public that has not historically participated in outdoor activities that benefit from wildlife management programs. The combination of these demographic trends paints a portrait of Americans that may not be vitally interested in natural resources, outdoor recreation or wildlife management. In order to maintain wildlife management program support, agencies must meet the needs of these emerging audiences while recruiting additional participation into traditional activities, including hunting. Efforts should include aggressive youth education programs in environmental and outdoor education and recruitment of adults into non-traditional recreational activities involving wildlife. These efforts should occur in addition to and not at the expense of traditional beneficiaries of wildlife management programs (i.e., hunters). Further declines in traditional audiences will require additional sources of revenue to maintain critical levels of support. An example of potentially new revenue includes the Outer Continental Shelf initiative that could provide billions of dollars for programs directly benefiting wildlife resources.



New directions and needs in research

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As public perception of the wilderness and its value changes, so does the field of wildlife biology. We are seeing more public involvement than ever before. Grassroots organizations are directing public opinion and ballot initiatives are dictating wildlife management. Opinions on direct democracy in wildlife management are heated, but because of the persistence of this escalating trend, our opinions are mostly irrelevant. Our ability to adapt to this changing political environment, however, is relevant. Our duty is not simply to manage based on biological principles or the opinions of consumptive users, but to do these things while also responding to the public at large. For this reason, we find ourselves faced with a research need that has seldom been given thorough consideration in the wildlife profession. We need to develop nonlethal and minimally invasive methods of wildlife research, education and management. In some cases, the need to find these types of methods is forced upon us by public involvement. For instance, Colorado voters recently chose to ban trapping in the state. While this ban forces the creation of more humane methods of animal capture, it also leaves professionals in a lurch until such technology is developed. This creates hostility between certain sectors of the public and many wildlife professionals. As the rift between the two widens, we can only be assured of more ballot initiatives that tie our hands and exacerbate the polarization of the public and of professionals in the field. However, issues like the trapping ban in Colorado can be circumvented if we recognize and act on the public's desire for more humane methods of wildlife management. The question of humane treatment of wildlife is no longer solely an ethical one. The methods that we use to capture, mark, relocate or kill animals may well decide our relationship with the public, and our relationship with the public may decide the future of our field and of our wildlife.

Island biogeography and feral pig disturbance of grassland

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The theory of island biogeography assumes a positive relationship between island area and the number of species (species richness). There is strong empirical evidence to support the assumption. Feral pigs (*Sus scrofa*) disturb (root up) the ground and vegetation when feeding on plant roots and soil invertebrates. Pig rooting should reduce the number of plant species in the short-term. The rate of reduction could be predicted by the theory of island biogeography using the shape parameter (z) of the species area curve. A study of grassland vegetation in Namadgi National Park, Australia, tested the prediction. Above-ground species richness was measured on plots 0.5m x 0.5m using a balanced experimental design of levels of pig disturbance. Species richness declined significantly ($P < 0.01$) as pig rooting increased from a mean of 8.4 species per plot in undisturbed grassland to 0 in plots completely disturbed. The rate of reduction ($z = 0.34$) was very close to that predicted ($z = 0.30$). The implication is that if pig rooting is less than about 25% of an area there will be little local, short-term, effect on species richness. At high levels of pig disturbance, plant species richness will decline rapidly.

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